

only a shadow of the spoken word. The written word can't facilitate the same feeling as the spoken word can.

To my first teacher I owe my beginning. My first teacher was my great grandmother who was born in 1861 and began my instruction in 1948. My most recent mentor is still living and that is taqH3blu (pron. tak say blue, Violet Hilbert) who I carry high in my heart. I know that the generations yet to come will be able to hear the knowledge that she has passed on to me.

We have a term in our language called gW3dZadad (pron. ha ku sadad). To us it is a form of wealth. It has nothing to do with monetary currency or material things. It's the wealth of the knowledge of our culture. It's something that cannot be bought. Something that many governments have tried to destroy within the various nations of the world. They burned libraries. Tortured and killed artists. But still we survive and speak for those original ancestors of our cultures. I want to thank the people who nominated me for this award. I never expected any acknowledgment for what I do in life. I merely look upon the things that I do as a personal responsibility to keep what I have alive for future generations.

Thank You.

At this time I would like a couple of my singers to come up. We are going to sing a song from our people called P3t ti scHalal (pron. put tee sha la)

Way La Hey La  
Wo oh ho oh hey

Way La Hey La  
Wo oh ho oh hey

Way La Hey La  
Wo oh ho oh hey

Way La Hey La  
Wo oh ho oh hey

P3t ti scHalal tulasab3d d3xW (pron. put tee sha la tu la saba du) (From the time of the first people down to this moment)

P3t ti scHalal tulasab3d d3xW (pron. put tee sha la tu la saba du) (From the time of the first people down to this moment)

P3t ti scHalal tulasab3d d3xW (pron. put tee sha la tu la saba du) (From the time of the first people down to this moment)

P3t ti scHalal tid shabu (pron. put tee sha la tich shabu) (From the time of our ancestors comes our story)

We all live our own story. We all come from a different walk of life. But right here, tonight and right here in these next few days we will share the same story. For this moment in time we are brothers and sisters.

Thank you. [Applause]

# CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 1350, INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2004

SPEECH OF

**HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, November 19, 2004*

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Conference Report on H.R. 1350, the Improving Education Results for Children with Disabilities Act, IDEA, because it continues to protect the right of students with disabilities to receive a free and appropriate education. The very purpose of IDEA is to protect the civil rights of disabled students and I am pleased to see that my colleagues were able to remove the provisions in the House bill that undermined that purpose.

I have received many letters and phone calls from my constituents letting me know about the difference that IDEA has made for their children. One constituent wrote to me about her son, who has a form of autism, and how IDEA rights are helping him thrive for the first time in his life. Two other constituents of mine shared a story with me regarding their 12-year-old granddaughter, Veronica, and how IDEA allowed her to receive the proper attention she needed at an early stage in her schooling. Veronica has improved greatly since then and her needs are now met with minimal intervention.

This agreement goes a long way towards ensuring that IDEA will continue to benefit children with disabilities. For example, unlike in the House version of this bill, students will not be moved indefinitely to "alternative placements" for any violation of a school code of conduct—even if a child's disability is the cause of the specific behavior.

However, I would like to express my disappointment that this agreement still does not force us to live up to our funding promises for IDEA. Ever since IDEA's initial enactment in 1975, the law has included a commitment to pay 40 percent of the average per student cost for every special education student. The federal government currently pays for about 19 percent of the cost of educating a child with disabilities and at the current rate of increase we will never reach that promised level of funding.

The lack of funding for IDEA hurts students and it hurts schools. I urge my colleagues to join with me in voting for this conference report today, and then I urge them to join with me in fighting to make sure that we live up to our funding promises.

## TRIBUTE TO HACKETTSTOWN COMMUNITY HOSPITAL IN HACKETTSTOWN, NJ

**HON. SCOTT GARRETT**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, November 20, 2004*

Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I am grateful for the opportunity to pay tribute to Hackettstown Community Hospital as a model of an exceptional healthcare resource serving the rapidly growing, multigenerational population of Warren County and the city of Hackettstown, NJ for over 30 years.

Hackettstown Community Hospital is taking steps to make the transition into a Regional Hospital Center in response to evolving health care needs of northwest New Jersey residents. Investments have been made to provide additional state-of-the-art technology and services essential in diagnosing and treating the two leading causes of death: cancer and heart disease.

Recent statistics show, the residents of Warren and Sussex counties have a higher cancer incidence rate than the rate for the entire state of New Jersey. Hackettstown Community Hospital's new Cancer Center will meet this critical demand for specialized cancer services, offering the area's first radiation oncology program and a new chemotherapy/infusion therapy center.

And with a substantial increase in the number of patients seeking cardiac care,

Hackettstown Community Hospital plans a new Low-Risk Cardiac Catheterization (Angiography) Laboratory offering its patients extensive diagnostic, treatment and rehabilitation services for patients with cardiac distress to long-term cardiovascular and cardiopulmonary illnesses.

I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in paying tribute to Hackettstown Community Hospital for the excellent care it provides for the citizens of northwest New Jersey and for its continued success in its efforts to become a leading Regional Hospital Center.

## IN MEMORY OF CORPORAL NICHOLAS DIERUF

**HON. BEN CHANDLER**

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, November 20, 2004*

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Corporal Nicholas J. Dieruf. On April 8, 2004, Corporal Dieruf made the ultimate sacrifice for his country while serving in Iraq. The work of our young men and women in the armed services is vital for the safety and security of our nation. The death of Corporal Dieruf is a true loss to the United States. I salute his dedication while serving in the 1st Light Armored Reconnaissance Battalion, a unit in the 1st Marine Division. My thoughts and prayers are with his wife, Emily Duncan Dieruf, his parents, and all those who loved him.

## RECOGNIZING NATIONAL ADOPTION DAY

**HON. JIM COOPER**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, November 20, 2004*

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, on this Saturday, National Adoption Day, courts across the country will be finalizing the adoptions of approximately 3,000 former foster care children, including several dozen children in my home state of Tennessee. I rise today in celebration of National Adoption Day and in honor of these newly-adopted children and their families.

This year marks the fifth National Adoption Day, which was founded in part by the Congressional Coalition on Adoption Institute. I am proud to be a member of the Congressional Coalition on Adoption, and I have made it one of my priorities in Congress to ensure that all children in foster care are placed in loving, permanent homes.

Many children in foster care face long odds for adoption. In 2001, only about 50,000 children were adopted out of foster care, while as many as 129,000 children were left waiting. While the number of children being adopted out of foster care has been increasing, it is obvious that we have a long way to go.

I believe that our churches and communities must come together with government to help end this crisis, and that is why I've introduced H.R. 4431, the One Church, One Child Act of 2004.

This bill is based on a highly successful adoption ministry begun by a Catholic priest in

Chicago, Fr. George Clements, more than two decades ago. The concept of One Church, One Child is simple: it is a challenge to every faith community and congregation to adopt or foster one child. If every church, synagogue and mosque in America took up this challenge, the nation's foster care problem would be virtually erased overnight. My bill would provide grant funding for community and faith based organizations to recruit and train new foster and adoptive parents and to involve faith communities in building better lives for abused and neglected children in need of loving homes.

On this National Adoption Day, I am proud to honor the thousands of families across the nation who have opened their homes and their hearts to a foster child. And I look forward to the day when every child in foster care can count on finding a loving and permanent home.

### COMMEMORATING THE MAGNIFICENT SEVEN

SPEECH OF

**HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, November 19, 2004*

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the distinguished Members of Congress from Texas who will not be among our number in the 109th Congress . . . and to thank these notable public servants for their service to the nation, to the House of Representatives, and to the great State of Texas.

In the next Congress we will be without the considerable talents of the following members: MARTIN FROST from Dallas, CHARLIE STENHOLM from Abilene, CIRO RODRIGUEZ from San Antonio, MAX SANDLIN from Marshall, JIM TURNER from Crockett, NICK LAMPSON from Beaumont, and CHRIS BELL from Houston.

All together, when the House reconvenes in January, the State of Texas—and the House of Representatives—will have lost 86 years of experience and seniority in tending to the people's business here in Congress.

MARTY FROST has been the dean of the Texas Delegation Democrats for a long time and is an extraordinary leader for us in Texas and as Caucus Chairman for the Democratic Caucus. His work on the Rules Committee led the House Democrats in fighting for the rights of the minority party in the legislative process.

CHARLIE STENHOLM is the dean of the House conservatives, a leading moderate whose fiscal discipline was stamped on budgets throughout the 1990s—the last time we ended our spending seasons with a surplus. This House—which desperately needs moderate voices now more than ever—will miss CHARLIE's influence. His work for the rural communities and farmers of the nation, from his seat as the top Democrat on the Agriculture Committee, will be sorely missed by all our rural states.

CIRO RODRIGUEZ, the Chairman of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, has been a forceful champion of the rights of Americans of Hispanic descent during his tenure in the House of Representatives. He has represented the interests of border communities in Texas, and his home city of San Antonio, with excellence and distinction.

MAX SANDLIN, an illustrious former East Texas judge, brought tremendous understanding and judgment to the debates in this House that come from his front line experiences with how the laws we make in Congress are practically applied beyond the beltway. He knew intimately how what we did here would affect people's lives.

JIM TURNER, a former state legislator and another much-needed moderate voice in Congress, understood how our work in Congress affects states, state budgets and practical policies. JIM's tenure as top Democrat on the Homeland Security Committee leaves a big hole in the influence of Texans in the sphere of the defining interest of our time.

In NICK LAMPSON's work on the Science Committee, he was a valuable advocate of Texas interests in the space program, which is the leading frontier of science for the nation and a reliable source of jobs and industry in our state. His work in the House will be sorely missed by both the nation and the state.

CHRIS BELL's experience as a city councilman provided an excellent view of how our work in Congress affected local governments, and his service on the Financial Services Committee in the House was valuable to the nation and Texas.

Mr. Speaker, I ask our colleagues to join me in offering our respect and our gratitude for the outstanding service to the nation by these 7 Members of Congress who left an indelible mark on this nation, within this chamber and for the State of Texas.

### THE FIRST "FORUM FOR THE FUTURE" WILL BE HELD IN MOROCCO

**HON. JOHN S. TANNER**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, November 20, 2004*

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, ministerial-level representatives from at least 30 countries, including the United States, will gather three weeks from now in Rabat, Morocco for the first-ever "Forum for the Future" international conference on reform and development in the Middle East and North Africa. Parallel discussions will also be held between representatives of civil society and the business sectors from within these countries.

The "Forum for the Future" was established by the G-8 summit meeting in Sea Island, Georgia this past June as a permanent mechanism whereby the G-8 countries will engage in dialogue on political, economic, and social reform with the countries of North Africa and the broader Middle East.

In the words of the communiqué issued by the G-8 leaders on June 9, 2004, the "Forum for the Future . . . will root our efforts in an open and enduring dialogue . . . the Forum will serve as a vehicle for listening to the needs of the region, and ensuring that the efforts we make collectively respond to those concerns."

Indeed, Mr. Speaker, those "concerns" form an enormous agenda for this initial meeting in Morocco, as well as for all subsequent sessions.

In the political sphere, the Forum aims to promote progress in the Middle East and North Africa toward the establishment of de-

mocracy and the rule of law, the protection of human rights and basic personal liberties, respect for pluralism and diversity, and the free exchange of ideas.

On the economic front, the Forum seeks to address the desperate problem of unemployment, as well as to expand the private sector within the Middle East and North Africa by means of encouraging entrepreneurship, expanded trade and investment, protection of property rights, and the combating of corruption.

Finally, on social policy, the Forum has targeted the problems of illiteracy and ignorance, by focusing on means by which educational standards can be raised and the accessibility to a good education can be broadened for men and women alike—that last point being especially crucial, as there are so many unresolved difficulties pertaining to the status of women which the Forum also wants to address.

Mr. Speaker, it is particularly appropriate that Morocco should host this inaugural meeting of the "Forum for the Future," because that country has been making great strides forward in all of these areas, and there is much that can be learned by studying the process of reform that is taking place there.

When the G-8 leaders launched the "Forum for the Future" last June, their communiqué spoke of a "partnership for progress and a common future" with the countries and peoples of North Africa and the broader Middle East.

Every Member who shares that goal—who believes that our own future and security as a nation may ultimately be dependent on the achievement of freedom, stability, and prosperity in a very troubled region—will want to thank Morocco for hosting this important international event, the "Forum for the Future," on December 11, 2004. And we look forward to a successful first step in what the G-8 leaders themselves have described as "a long-term effort . . . a generational commitment."

### DONALD G. BROTZMAN POST OFFICE BUILDING

SPEECH OF

**HON. MARK UDALL**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, November 19, 2004*

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5370 which will name the post office at 4985 Moorhead Ave in Boulder, Colorado the Donald G. Brotzman Post Office Building.

Mr. Brotzman served in this body during the Vietnam War and the Nixon era. Even though our country was highly divided, he rose above partisan politics and reached across the aisle to work in a bipartisan manner. In my opinion, he was the kind of public official we and future Members of Congress can look to as an example.

Born in Sterling, Colorado, Mr. Brotzman was an All Conference lineman at the University of Colorado in the 1930's. While attending CU-Boulder he joined the military and served as a first lieutenant with the 81st Infantry Division in the South Pacific.

When he returned to the United States he finished his degree in both business and law and opened a law firm in Boulder, Colorado. Between 1945 and 1954 he served in both the